

Crocus Iris

Daffodils, 15c. per doz.; Hyacinths, 50c. per doz.; Tulips, 20c.; Narcissus, 20c. per doz.; Crocus, 50c. per 100.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,
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The Daily Colonist.

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Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government Street - Phone 83

VOL. XC., NO. 141.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

ONLY 1 WEEK

Left in which to select Xmas Gifts you wish to send abroad in order for them to reach their destination in time.
A present arriving late is only half appreciated. Let us assist you in getting there on time.
No trouble to find suitable gifts here.
Nugget Jewelry or Souvenir Goods of Victoria or British Columbia are sure to be appreciated.
This store will remain open evenings.

Challoner & Mitchell

Japan Oranges = = = 60c Box
California Navel = 50c a Doz.
Picnic Hams = = = 14c lb
Fresh Finnon Haddie = 25c lb
Dixie H. Ross & Co. CASH CROCKERS
Union Store & The only Store Not in the Combine

STOCK TAKING SALE

Several small lots WALLPAPERS at HALF PRICES, to clear out before stocktaking this month.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

DO IT NOW The World is Sad Enough Without Leaky Roofs, Use Good Roofing and Avoid That Trouble.
ELATERITE ROOFING
NEVER WEARS OUT
FOR SALE BY
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., LIMITED.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Sole Agents.
Samples and Booklet mailed on application.

CHAMPAGNE

Heldsel's "Dry Monopole," Magnums, Quarts, Pints and 1/2 Pints.
Moet & Chandon's "White Label," Quarts and Pints.
Pommery & G. Br. Brut, Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
Dry Royal, Carte D'Or, Pints only.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD., VICTORIA

IMPORTED CHEESE

ENGLISH STILTON,
GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT.

WHOLESALE BY

Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria, B.C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Water Lots For Sale

Two Lots in Inner Harbor. 140 Feet Frontage, Deep Water.

B. G. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 Government Street.

B. & K. Buckwheat Flour

We are grinding this fresh while you read. Try it. Self-rising or plain.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.,

Bryan Dined In London

Thanksgiving Day Banquet at Hotel Cecil Yesterday By Americans.

Many Notable People Present and Much Repartee Indulged In.

Apostle of Free Silver Makes Jocular References to His Visit.

London, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American society in London by a banquet given at the Hotel Cecil tonight. There were over 400 covers. William Jennings Bryan was the guest of honor. The speeches, while flavored by the usual season's cheer and references to the Duke of Marlborough, who wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; Earl Denbigh, of the Honorable Artillery Company; Lord Dufferin, General Ian Hamilton, Gilbert Parker, Major Arthur Lee, formerly military attaché at Washington, now civil lord of the admiralty; Sir Montague F. O'Malley, one of the ambassadors in London; Miss Evans, Mrs. Ronalds, Countess Denbigh, Major Budworth, of the Honorable Artillery Company and several members of the house of commons. The Duke of Marlborough proposed a toast to President Roosevelt, and addressed himself to the interests which England and the United States have in common. He referred to the terms of the highest prize to President Roosevelt and spoke feelingly of the late Ambassador Herbert.

Ambassador Choate, responding to the toast to his health which was proposed by complimenting the Duke of Marlborough, took up the Duke of Marlborough's reference to the mutual sympathy of the American and English people, and said there had been reason heretofore to suspect some such sentiment on the part of the Duke of Marlborough, but in the sample in one form of the Anglo-American alliance on which the people of both countries were able to look with entire approval.

Turning to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Choate said the custom of Americans from their native shores was to gather annually and return thanks. The American society in London had among them another of these exiles for whom personally, he as ambassador, had been doing the best he could. He had taken Mr. Bryan to visit the Bank of England, where he was able to study the fiscal question of its native land. The company would be edited, said Mr. Choate, had they heard Mr. Bryan, the cross-questioning governor of the Bank of England. The ambassador said he had aided Mr. Bryan to hear Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Goschen and Lord Rosebery, all within forty-eight hours. So if his views on the cross-questioning were not utterly mixed they would appreciate at least the quality of the man they had before them.

The speech of the ambassador was followed by an ovation to Mr. Bryan which lasted for several minutes. Mr. Bryan in responding paid a graceful tribute to the English guests of the society. He said the highest compliment he was able to pay was that in looking the tables over he was unable to distinguish the English from the American women present. He thanked the British nation for the kindly forbearance it had shown in receiving him, the protectionists for letting him land at all and the gold bugs for not having deported him immediately after his arrival. Mr. Bryan said he had profited exceedingly by his visit to the Bank of England. He wanted to call attention, however, to the fact that the American people were not to be misled by the impression that the British nation was a nation of gold bugs. He said the British nation was a nation of gold bugs, but he said the British nation was a nation of gold bugs, but he said the British nation was a nation of gold bugs.

Mr. Bryan spoke eloquently of the national resources for several minutes. He said the British nation was a nation of gold bugs, but he said the British nation was a nation of gold bugs, but he said the British nation was a nation of gold bugs.

"Hail to the nation," concluded Mr. Bryan, "whatever her name, who leads the world toward this higher ideal for the lasting good of all humanity."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Printer Charged With Grave Offence Kills Wife and Takes Own Life.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Robert J. Hale, a compositor in the United States government printing office, killed his wife and then committed suicide at their home in this city at an early hour this morning. Hale had been under suspicion of being responsible for the condition of a young woman, who, it is claimed, died a few days ago as a result of an operation performed at a sanitarium in this city. When he heard the announcement in the morning paper of the arrest of the physician charged with causing the girl's death, he wrote a number of notes and proceeded to his wife's room killed her and himself.

Soaps

EXTRA VALUE

Violet Soap, 3 cakes in box, 25c.

Carnation Soap, 3 Cakes in box, 25c.

See our Windows.

TERRY & MARETT

CHEMISTS

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT PALACE HOTEL

San Francisco Clubman Fatally Wounded While Trying to Protect a Lady.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Major W. J. McClung, well-known broker and club man, was shot through the abdomen last night at the Palace hotel by Alex. Garnet. McClung was taken to a private sanitarium, and is reported to be dying. The shooting took place in the room of Mrs. Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who is famous as the only woman ever actively connected with the local fire department. In pioneer days she ran a fire for the firemen, and was later elected a member of a company.

Garnet was her business agent in minor matters and Mrs. Coit had a disagreement with him a few days ago that resulted in his dismissal from her employ. McClung was visiting Mrs. Coit this evening when Garnet appeared in an intoxicated condition. He drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Mrs. Coit, when Mr. McClung attempted to intervene and received the bullet intended for the woman.

The police have not yet succeeded in arresting Alexander Garnet, who shot down Major J. W. McClung while defending Mrs. E. Coit from a murderously attack by Garnet. Garnet is a character of the display of military and gowns was very nice.

The floor of the House presented a pleasing spectacle of color and animation. The galleries, of course, were filled to overflowing an hour before the time set for opening, 3 o'clock. The arrangements for seating the guests were admirable, and were admirably carried out by Sergeant-at-Arms McLean and his committee of assistants.

Mining Men At Kamloops

Important Deliberations at the Meeting of Executive of the Mining Association.

Favor Graduated Taxation on Land In Order to Relieve Burden on Mines.

Kamloops, B. C., Nov. 25.—(Special)—The Executive Mining Association in session yesterday and today. President John Keen presided. Mr. H. Hobson, of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Company, Bullion; H. Mortimer Lamb, Victoria, secretary-treasurer; A. C. Galt and E. B. Kirby, Rossland; William Brown, Revelstoke; A. E. Howse, Princeton, and McE. Jones, of Victoria, secretary to the president.

Mr. Galt moved and Mr. Howse seconded a resolution expressing appreciation of the president's gratuitous labors. Resolutions from the branches are cut down to twenty-five per cent. Several amendments to the by-laws were proposed for consideration at the convention. The banquet last night was well attended. Today's greatest interest centered in a resolution moved by Mr. Kirby, seconded by Mr. Howse, providing for relief of taxation on mines by instituting graduated taxation on land as in New Zealand. After a lengthy discussion an amendment, proposed by Mr. Howse, seconded by Mr. Kirby, was adopted. The resolution then carried unanimously. It reads as follows:

"In view of the embarrassed state of the finances of the province, and the objections which have been raised upon the subject of graduated taxation of the mining industry, and the fact that all demands for such relief during the past two years have been met by a counter demand on the part of the government then in power for a substitute whereby the province of the province would not suffer loss.

"Be it therefore resolved, that this association desires to reassert that it has no wish to be relieved at the expense of other industries, but on the contrary is now, and has always been, ready to pay its fair and equitable share of the taxation necessary for the economical and business-like conduct of provincial affairs. In the opinion of this association the natural resources of the country and of the mining industry should bear the burden of taxation. The enormous area of valuable land now held under a lease which is practically insignificant, should be made to pay its proper share of the burden and thus relieve industry."

"The association therefore respectfully recommends the government the advisability of enquiring into and adopting the Australasian or some other equitable and uniform system of taxation on land, including mining lands, that will settle the lands of the province and encourage the development of its great mineral and other resources."

"In view of the vast area of land held in this province it is believed that the revenues from such a system of taxation will more than meet the annual deficit of the province and will enable it to materially relieve the mining industry."

Kamloops, B. C., Nov. 26.—(Special)—The executive committee of the Provincial Mining Association today passed the following, moved by Mr. Howse, seconded by Mr. Hobson:

"Whereas there has long been an increasing dissatisfaction with the relations of the provincial bureau of mines to the mining industry, the complaints most prevalent being to the effect that the conditions and resources of various districts have not been fairly or properly presented and that all efforts made by the mining industry have been met with opposition instead of assistance from this office, and that, moreover, it is complained that the work of the bureau has apparently been restricted to the collection of statistics, while the industry has not received that assistance in the way of expert scientific study and reports on mineral districts which was expected from the office and which was the main object of its creation as set out in section 7 of the Bureau of Mines Act, 1897, and whereas it appears to this association that the cooperation which should exist between the bureau and the mining community is now entirely wanting, and that the main object of its creation has been thus defeated.

"Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this association a radical change should be effected in the constitution and conduct of the said bureau." Carried unanimously.

Legislative Assembly

Brilliant Spectacle Presented Yesterday at Opening Despite the Rain.

Assembly Chamber Filled With Great Attendance of Spectators.

Business of the Session Begins This Afternoon.

It was a damp opening. The genial November rain came down from early morning. The "seats of the nation" does most of the time in Vancouver's (seldom) fair city. It was a pity for the ladies, for it meant a mackintosh and umbrella parade instead of the gorgeousness of Paris in beadgear and gowns.

Considering the appalling character of the weather—if such weather can by any euphemism be said to have a character—the display of millinery and gowns was very nice. The floor of the House presented a pleasing spectacle of color and animation. The galleries, of course, were filled to overflowing an hour before the time set for opening, 3 o'clock. The arrangements for seating the guests were admirable, and were admirably carried out by Sergeant-at-Arms McLean and his committee of assistants.

When the last guest was seated and all were waiting for the Lieutenant-Governor and his suite, the marble halls looked their best.

The members were all present, with the exception of Messrs. Houston, Price Ellison and Wells.

Most of the members of the cabinet and press reported boutonnieres of lovely flowers cheerfully provided by Mrs. H. D. Helmeke. The pressmen, of course, chose the colorless blooms, as best representing "the white flower of a blameless life," so becoming to the representatives of the "land of the estate."

Then arrived the Governor's company; first entered the gentlemen-at-arms, composed of officers from the navy, army and militia, clad in their splendid uniforms and presenting a very splendid appearance. They ranged themselves on each side of the passage between the rows of members' desks, down the centre of the chamber, from the entrance to the foot of the throne.

The hon. Mr. McBride, provincial secretary, said: "Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I am commanded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to announce that his honor does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning you at this time, and will not do so until you have chosen a Speaker. His honor hopes to be enabled to declare, during the afternoon, his reasons for calling you together."

His honor was then pleased to retire.

Mr. F. C. Cotton (Richmond), moved that the House proceed to elect a Speaker. The position of Speaker of this House was one of great dignity and responsibility. It required of the person who occupied that high office should not only maintain at all times the dignity and rights of the House, but also that he should receive the support of the House in his endeavors to maintain that dignity. It was necessary that the House should possess entire confidence in the gentleman whom it elected as Speaker; otherwise the business of the House would not proceed in an orderly and regular manner that it should. The man to be chosen for this most important office should have discretion, experience and impartiality, dealing justly with both sides of the question, and was desirable that he should have a wide knowledge of parliamentary forms and procedure, that the business of the House should have despatch. In looking around the Assembly hall, he could not see anyone who better merited that description than Mr. C. E. Pooley (Esquimalt), and he begged to move that he be chosen Speaker of the Assembly. (Applause.)

Mr. Charles Munro (Chilliwack), seconded the motion, and said many of those present had not forgotten the dignified bearing, the wise and impartial rulings which had distinguished Mr. Pooley's session, and he very much pleasure, indeed, in supporting the motion of the hon. member opposite. (Applause.)

Mr. Fell, the clerk of the House, having declared Mr. Pooley's election, he was taken over to his place by the mover and seconder and conducted to the chair, where, standing on the upper step, he expressed his grateful thanks to the House for the great honor placed upon him by electing him to be the Speaker, and thereupon he sat down in the chair, and the mace was laid upon the table.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor again entered the House, and taking his seat on the throne, the Speaker-elect then spoke to the following effect:

May It Please Your Honor: The House of Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to perform the important duties thus assigned me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Assembly, whose honor and name, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your honor's person at all seasons, and that their proceedings may receive from your honor the most favorable interpretation.

The Honorable Mr. McBride then said: "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Assembly to His Majesty's person and government, and that he trusts that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges. I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to his honor upon all reasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to open the session by the following gracious speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the opening of the session.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

MEDICO USES PISTOL ON RIVAL

Opposition Practitioner Used as a Target By Incensed Confere.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 26.—Dr. Beland, of St. Malo, was today sent to the Court of King's Bench for trial on a charge of carrying firearms for purposes dangerous to the public peace. From the evidence it appears that a short time ago a man named Reid had a finger injured in his mill, and Dr. Beland was sent for. Word was sent that he was ill and could not come. Dr. Turcotte was then called, and immediately responded. He fixed up the injured finger, and was driving away from Reid's place when Dr. Beland appeared. Dr. Turcotte proceeded on his way home, and had not gone far when bullets began to sing around his head. He drove as fast as he could, and was soon in a place of safety. Soon after he passed Dr. Beland's house, when the door was opened and another shot was fired in his direction. None of them hit him, but he naturally objected to being made a target of by his opponent, and the arrest followed.

A MURDERER GOES FREE.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Naval Ensign Huesener, whose sentence for killing a soldier at Esset because he did not salute him properly was quashed by the Imperial court, has been dismissed from the service.

CONSERVATIVES NOMINATE.

Emssdale, Ont., Nov. 26.—Muskoka and Parry Sound Conservatives yesterday nominated Dr. F. Reeborn, of Magallowan as candidate for the House of Commons at the next general election, in place of the present member, Mr. McCormick, who declined re-nomination.

At the Federal Capital Yesterday

Minister of Justice to Proceed to London to Defend Redistribution Act.

Canadian Geologist Accepts Office Under the Chinese Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, may leave shortly for England in connection with the appeal of Prince Edward Island against the Dominion in regard to the Redistribution Act, by which the representation of the province in the House was reduced from five to four members.

Premier left for Quebec this morning, and there will be no full cabinet council till next week at the earliest.

Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has sent a letter of appreciation to the Sons of England for their recent telegram of support.

O. E. Leroi, of the geological survey, has accepted the position of field geologist for the Imperial Chinese railway and mines administration, and will leave for his destination from Victoria on December 28th.

Alexander McLean, formerly head of the well-known parliamentary printing firm of McLean, Roger & Company, of this city, has been appointed commercial agent for Canada and Japan. Mr. McLean is an old-time newspaper man.

FLOODS IN RUSSIA CAUSE SUFFERING

Intense Cold Following High Water Inflicts Great Hardships.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The flood, which has caused so much damage here, was the biggest since 1824.—The intense cold following the high water has inflicted the homeless and the dwellers in cellars. In the factory quarter twenty thousand persons have been driven into the streets many of them losing their all.

The authorities are doing everything in their power to relieve the sufferers and there have been few fatalities. A pathetic case was that of parents burying home at the sound of the warning guns, who found their two children drowned in a basement. The destruction of property was heavy, especially at Cronstadt. The rafts and barges in the river were smashed and the livestock in the environs were drowned. The strangest freak of the flood occurred at a cemetery, where coffins were washed out of graves and floated away. Those which were recovered were reinterred haphazard.

DIED EN ROUTE HOME.

Invalid Englishman From Brandon Dies at Montreal on Return Voyage.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Lewis W. Clark, an Englishman who has been living in Brandon, Manitoba, for some time past, having moved there for the benefit of his health, died on a C. P. R. train entering the city this morning. Clark had found residence in Brandon of no benefit to his health, and, realizing that he was about to die, started for home, dying as related.

TRAIN WRECKERS GET THEIR DUES

One Found Guilty of Murder and Two Others Get Long Sentences.

Stanton, Va., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Ellen Bailey today was found guilty of planning a wreck which occurred on the Norfolk & Western Railroad at Greenville last December. The jury fixed her punishment at ten years in the penitentiary. Her son, James Bailey, and Joseph Kennedy, have been convicted of wrecking the train. Bailey was condemned to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary while the jury of Kennedy brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

British News By Cable

Atlantic Underwriters Pay Large Sum for Losses to the C. P. R. Fleet.

Judicial Committee of Privy Council Uphold Mr. Justice Irving.

Supercilious Englishman And The Bumptious Colonial Menace to Empire.

London, Nov. 26.—(Special).—The underwriters of the C. P. R. Atlantic fleet have just paid over \$25,000 of the casualty to the Lake Manitoula. (This is the first settlement, and does not represent the whole claim. The loss on the steamer Monterey amounts to \$70,000. The sum of \$25,000 has already been paid for the current year on loss account. This sum is considerably more than the premium income on the whole fleet. The Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the Monterey takes place in London tomorrow.

Judgment was given in the following cases: Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. Ostrum; the appeal was allowed. Order of Paul court was discharged and question submitted to Paul court was arbitrated in accordance with the opinion of Justice Irving. Their lordships made no order regarding costs. This case arose from the attempt of the government to collect income tax from a locomotive engineer of the C. P. R. on that part of his wages exceeding \$1,000. The engineer refused to pay the tax, and the Paul court, and an appeal was taken by the province to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The result, as set forth above, upholds the decision of Mr. Justice Irving, and obliges Ostrum and those in similar circumstances, to pay their income tax.

Dr. Parkin, speaking at Sydney, N. S. W., is reported to have remarked that the loss of the Monterey to the Empire, the supercilious Englishman and the bumptious colonial.

The agents-general of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were included in the parliamentary party now visiting Paris.

REACHING FOR PEKIN.

Russians Complete Survey of a Direct Line to China's Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The surveys have been completed for a railroad from Khabarovsk, Siberia, to Peking by way of Oymyakon. The length of the road will be about 1,000 miles. It will give a short cut to the Chinese capital.

DISSATISFACTION IN DANISH WEST INDIES

Report That the Desire to Come Under the American Flag is Growing

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—Government officials deny the reports published abroad of a revolutionary movement in the Danish West Indies in consequence of dissatisfaction with the commission recommended on the subject of improvements in the islands. That dissatisfaction exists is admitted and it is recognized that the prosperity of the new Republic of Panama will considerably impress the inhabitants of the Danish Indies and strengthen the latent desire in some quarters to come under the American flag.

The departure of the new governor of St. Thomas for his post was hastened in the hopes that a fuller explanation of the commission's report might lessen the dissatisfaction so that the government might, at the earliest possible moment be in full possession of the situation. The government fully realizes the great difficulty of explanation and helping the islands to their satisfaction.

DISAPPOINTED SPECULATORS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—A family of ignorant Siberian peasants recently arrived on foot after traveling 3,000 miles in six months, at Tomsk, Siberia, with a wagon filled with a supposed fortune in gold. They found in arrival at the mine that the value of the treasure was \$10.

HUNGARIAN DIET IN GREAT DISORDER

Deputies Indulge in Wordy War And Riot Almost Ensues.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Scenes of indescribable confusion marked today's session of the lower house of the Diet. They originated in the proposal to hold sessions daily. The members of the Extreme Left violently protested, and several of them were suspended for disorderly conduct by the president, who was the recipient of many insulting epithets. Finally the Premier, Count Tisza, attempted to speak. He called attention to the agreement between the different parties on rules of procedure.

"You have put all the advantages of that agreement in your pocket," shouted Nicolas Bartha.

"Better not speak of pockets," retorted Count Tisza, who upon Bartha shouted: "I am not a broken bank director."

Deputy Cagary added to the disorder by jeeringly shouting to Count Tisza: "You have been called a scoundrel." Immediately there was a rush of deputies towards Cagary, causing a scene of wild tumult and scuffling. As a free fight was threatened the sitting was suspended. On resumption of business Count Tisza appealed to the patriotism of the opposition, pointing out the dangers to the constitution from a policy of obstruction.

Later, when the president of the house again mentioned the motion in favor of two sessions, the disturbance broke out again and the house was ultimately adjourned amid scenes of the greatest excitement.

Parliamentary Party In Paris

British Legislators Are Heartily
Welcomed at the French
Capital.

President Loubet Greets Visitors
And Praises King Edward's
Worth.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The members of the British parliament, who with their wives and daughters are returning the visit to London of French senators and deputies representing the internal arbitration group, had a busy day with the most prominent parliamentarians who were entertained by the leading deputies and others by the staff of the Sicile.

Visits to the senate and chamber of deputies followed and at 5 o'clock a reception was held at the Elysee. Baron D'Estournelles De Constant introduced the members and their ladies individually to President and Madame Loubet.

Replying to an address given by Lord Brassey during the reception, President Loubet expressed the greatest pleasure at the visit of the members of parliament. He said he hoped the example set by the two great nations of Western Europe, in signing an arbitration treaty would be generally followed. The proceedings of the reception were most cordial.

Tonight a great banquet was given at which M. Berthelot and Jaures were the principal speakers. M. Berthelot recalled the efforts of the two countries in the cause of freedom and strongly urged the adoption of the arbitration system.

He said he was rejoiced at the signing of the treaty between Great Britain and France, and added: "No doubt the United States will willingly join us."

Sir William Henry Audsworth proposed the health of President Loubet, and thank the French people for the cordial welcome they had given the visitors.

Premier Combes made a great speech in praise of international arbitration. He declared that the treaty between France and Great Britain had been ratified by public opinion of the two countries and criticized those who said that the limitations of the treaty rendered unimportant the essential act. These limitations, he said, were due only to the prudent introduction of new principles, but he believed that the seed sown would grow to a mighty tree.

M. Combes said it was the duty of the government to give the treaty in its existing form the sanction of experience. He had no doubt that it would result in spreading faith in arbitration, and that only the delay was not far distant when both nations would agree to submit all differences however unimportant to arbitration.

In conclusion, the Premier said: "I propose the health of the sovereign to whom we owe the treaty." Edward.

CHICAGO STREET CARS RESUME

For First Time In Two Weeks
City Has Service After
Dark.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Cabs were running tonight by the Chicago City Railway for the first time after dark since the strike was called, two weeks ago. The struggle on the streets operated under police protection was abandoned early last night after 4 o'clock in order to avoid possible attacks that might be made by the strike sympathizers under cover of the darkness. The entire system was put in operation today, and there was little evidence left of the struggle that came to a peaceful ending yesterday. When the strikers reported for duty this morning all of them with the exception of fifty-nine were given their positions. It is claimed by the officials of the road were guilty of misconduct during the dispute, and according to the terms of settlement are not entitled to reinstatement. The men deny that they took any part in any acts of violence, and a complaint will be made to Mayor Carter Harrison and the aldermanic mediation committee which pledged itself during the negotiations for a settlement to demand from the company an adequate proof of violence before any of the strikers should be denied employment.

EDMONTON'S PROGRESS.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Nov. 26.—The census just taken gives the city's population as 5,445.

PIONEER DEAD.

Early Settler in Regina Succumbs at the Age of Eighty Years.

Regina, Assa., Nov. 26.—Major George A. Montgomery, one of the pioneers of Regina, died this morning after an illness of some months. He was born in Leeds county, Ontario, nearly eighty years ago. In 1840 he joined the "rush" to California, coming across Colorado desert at the head of a party of several dozen men. He later practiced law at Merrickville, Ont. He twice unsuccessfully contested Leeds county in the Conservative interest for the Commons.

TRAIN WRECKERS CAUGHT.

Two Miscreants Arrested at Cripple Creek Through Clever Detective.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 26.—With the full facts regarding the attempted wrecking of the Suburban, Florence and Cripple Creek train on November 17th disclosed today, it appears that a devious one of the three men who removed the spikes and fishplates from a rail. (The other men, it is alleged, were Chas. McKinney and Thomas Foster, who are under arrest, and two agents of the railroad are holding within 25 feet of where the crime was being attempted. These men were heavily armed, but did not shoot, as to have done so would have endangered the detective. Foster's friends assert that he will be able to establish an alibi.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Cod Liver Oil. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MARTELL'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS.

SWINBURNE'S HEALTH.

London, Nov. 26.—The crisis in the condition of Algernon Swinburne, the poet, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, has now passed and his friends hope for his recovery.

THIS HUNGARIAN DIET.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Count Albert Apponyi has sent a letter to the chairman of the Liberal party because "the proposed double sittings of the lower house of the Diet are contrary to his convictions." It is stated that thirty of Count Apponyi's supporters will take a similar course.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Rome, Nov. 26.—For the first time on record a special service was held here on Thanksgiving Day in the Catholic church of San Silvestro. Monsignor Robert Seton, of Newark, N. J., titular archbishop of Hippodamia, gave the benediction. The church was filled, and all the members of the English pilgrimage now in Rome were present.

CHEESE AND BUTTER CO. FAILS.

Lacrosse, Wis., Nov. 26.—Under involuntary bankruptcy proceedings instituted by creditors, the Lacrosse Cheese & Butter Company has been adjudged bankrupt. The financial difficulties were the result of an effort to corner the cheese market.

SUBLIME PORTE'S

POLITE REPLY

Acknowledges Receipt of Joint
Note and Reserves Matters
of Detail.

Constantinople, Nov. 26.—The text of the reply of the Porte to the joint note of the Austrian and Russian governments concerning reforms in Macedonia is as follows: "The Sublime Porte has received and examined the memorandum presented by Ambassador Galice and Ambassador Zinovief on November 10, and notes the assurances touching the complete safeguarding of its sovereign rights; the maintenance of the status quo; respect for the authorities and for the prestige of the empire, as well as the declarations relating to the provisional character and the limitation to two years of supplementary measures proposed with the view of assuring execution of the reforms adopted in February which the Porte will communicate and loyally carry out. The Porte does not intend to enter into negotiations regarding the details of the application of the measures in such manner as not to impair the independence of sovereign rights. The president of the government or the maintenance of the status quo."

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Eastern Operators Caught who Included
Chinks in Shipment of Horses.

Malone, Nov. 27.—George Marsh of North Buske, who is under arrest charged with attempting to smuggle six Chinese into the United States last week by sending them to Boston in a car which had been engaged at Charlestown for shipping horses, was held in \$1,000 bail today by United States Commissioner Wells.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.—Judge Adams, of the Federal Court, has for the present declined to pass judgment on the case of John E. Barrett, who with John T. Dolan and Frank Garrett, was convicted last week of participating in naturalization frauds. Barrett and W. A. Morrow, Governor Dockery's private secretary, who have been on trial on similar charges, were dismissed last week because of lack of evidence against them. The statement was made that Barrett was under a five-year sentence from his former trial, which is erroneous. The investigation by the grand jury into alleged irregular transactions at the city hospital has been concluded and it is stated that indictments will be returned as a result. Investigation into other city institutions will be resumed next week.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

IS ENDANGERED

Indignation Throughout Italy at
Austrian Prohibition of
New University.

Rome, Nov. 26.—Demonstrations against Austria, resulting from the prohibition by the Austrian government of the institution of a free Italian university at Innsbruck, were at all points broken up by the police, who gathered in large numbers, especially around the Austrian embassy and the Austrian consulate, against which the chief demonstrations were directed. The crowds even invaded the public promenade in the gardens of the Pincio and compelled the band to play the royal march, which was greeted with applause. At the university the students to the number of about 1,000, held an indignation meeting, and then decided to make a demonstration in the streets of the city. The police were prepared for this, however, and the students showed their indignation by breaking the windows and furniture of the class rooms. The authorities have decided to close the university until order has been restored.

An anti-Austrian demonstration was held at Turin, where the demonstrators rang the bells of the university, broke the windows and the benches and expelled a number of students. A slight panic. Similar demonstrations were held at Milan, Parma, Padua and Genoa.

The government has determined to suppress these demonstrations at any cost, and wishes to avoid complaint from the Austrian government.

The anti-Austrian demonstrations are assuming a grave character, and the government has stopped the delivery of all telegrams sent in cipher. All over Rome the cry is "Down with Francis Joseph! let us break the triple alliance!" At the university the Austrian flag was burned amid wild scenes of enthusiasm.

At Genoa the demonstration succeeded in reaching the Austrian consulate, where they shouted the most hostile cries.

New Republic's First President

Dr. Manuel Amador's Name Put
Forward as "Favorite
Son"

The American Consul at Cartagena Gets Into Hot
Water.

Panama, Nov. 26.—The junta, composed of Jose Augustin Arango, Tomas Arias and Manuel Espinosa, held a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, all the ministers of state and councilors being present, and unanimously decided to ratify the canal treaty as soon as it is received here, and authorized Minister Manuel Yardi to officially communicate the junta's decision to the United States government.

The decision of the junta was received with great joy throughout the isthmus, without distinction to party or class. Rear-Admirals Walker and Gages have been informed of the action taken by the junta.

El Cronista, an old newspaper of the Conservatives, published a long article on the career of Dr. Manuel Amador, minister of finance of the Republic of Panama, in which it is proclaimed that the doctor is the only possible candidate for the presidency of the new republic.

Municipalities throughout the isthmian territory continue to present reasons declaring that Dr. Amador is the favorite son of the republic. It is finally believed that Dr. Amador will be elected the first president of the republic, if not unanimously, at least by an overwhelming majority.

Colon, Nov. 26.—The R. M. S. Trent returned here today from ports on the coast. She landed some of the Bolivian commissioners at Sanavilla November 21st, shortly after the decree allowing that port to vessels to and from Colon, but suggested that she clear for Cartagena, where she was only allowed to communicate with the shore because she had the Cartagena commissioner of Colon on board. The authorities refused to clear the Trent for Colon, but suggested that she clear for Port Limon, Costa Rica, which the Trent accepted, knowing there would be no difficulties at Colon. No mails, passengers or freight from Sanavilla or Cartagena for Colon, was permitted to be taken on board.

It is stated from a good source of information that much bitterness and recrimination is still indulged in at Cartagena at the American consulate. When one of the going on board the Trent at Cartagena, in company with the captain of that vessel, he was hindered by the police and turned back. It is understood that the consul is protesting against the indignities which he has been subject to. The German steamer Scotia, on her arrival at Cartagena, was not allowed to communicate with the shore and turned back.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST

Chinese Governors Offer Ninety
Thousand Troops to Fight
Russia.

London, Nov. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cables that the viceroys and governors of the Chinese provinces outside China have offered the Chinese throne 90,000 foreign drilled troops to fight Russia for Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—A despatch received from Vladivostok just after the general subsidence of war talk in the Japanese press, and says the Japanese consul-general in Korea has issued a proclamation to quiet the alarm of his compatriots.

A telegram from Port Arthur says the Russian torpedo boat Statny was launched there yesterday, making the twelfth torpedo boat built at Port Arthur. The first six of these vessels have been placed on a war footing.

No specific information has been received here concerning the reported re-occupation of Hai-Cheng, thirty miles north of New Chang by Russian troops.

But it is regarded as quite probable. The town is close to the Mukden-New Chang railway line, and explained that the whole country is occupied by Russian troops for the purpose of protecting the railroad workmen and the Chinese population from the depredations of robbers. The officials here are at a loss to explain why possible entry of Russian troops into the country has been made the occasion for alarming reports.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 26.—The grand trustees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen today elected W. S. Carter, of Indianapolis, at present editor of the Firemen's Magazine, secretary of the order, to succeed Frank Arnold, who has resigned. George Goding, of Chicago, was elected editor of the Magazine, to succeed Carter. He is a member of the grand trustees, and his acceptance has been asked by wire as he was not present.

DEMENTED FATHER'S CRIME.

Widower Throws Himself and Two
Children in Front of Train.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Thos. Markiewie, a young tailor, in the presence of hundreds of persons, threw his two children, aged three and five years upon the rails before an approaching train at a suburban station at midnight, and leaped after them. All three were killed. Markiewie's wife died on Monday, which is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

STRIKERS GROWING UGLY.

Attempt Made in Utah to Wreck Train
Carrying Officials.

Salt Lake, Nov. 26.—A special to the Deseret News from Schofield, Utah, says that an attempt was made today by a number of striking Italian and Finn miners to roll a box car down the main road tracks leading through a deep canyon through which a party of railroad and mine officials were coming. The attempt was prevented by the military and a number of arrests were made. One of the strikers near Schofield was fired upon today from a house from which a red flag had been displayed until taken down by the militia. An ugly feeling seems to be growing among the strikers.

TIN PLATE MILLS RESUME.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 26.—Official notices have been posted at Denimill mill of the American Tin Plate Company to the effect that the entire plant would be started next Sunday at midnight. The notices request all employees to meet at the mill Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The company desires to know just how many of the employees will accept the 20 per cent reduction recently proposed. The mills of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company's plant at Port Vue will start next Monday. A reduction similar to that at the Denimill mills will be offered to the men, and it is said it will be accepted.

GARNETT ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Alexander Garnett was arrested tonight in Oakland. He declared that the shooting of McChung was an accident, the revolver being discharged in a scuffle.

BRITISH MAELS.

In Future May be Landed at Plymouth
Instead of Southampton.

Southampton, Nov. 26.—It is rumored here that the mails from the United States will shortly be landed at Plymouth instead of at Southampton, in order to expedite their delivery in London, and to successfully compete with the Queenstown service.

AUSTRALIAN SETTLERS.

Salvation Army to Act as Colonization
Agents for Government.

London, Nov. 26.—The Sydney, N. S. W., correspondent of the Daily Mail says that, with a view to attracting population to West Australia, the authorities have arranged with the Salvation Army to undertake to defray the passages and pay the Army a substantial bonus for every emigrant settling there during the next six months.

TRANSMUTATION OF METALS.

Sir William Ramsay Makes Interesting
Discovery While Experimenting.

London, Nov. 26.—Sir William Ramsay, the celebrated chemist, in the course of a lecture delivered here tonight, described a number of experiments made which had resulted in the discovery that the gaseous emanation from radium was really helium. From this discovery Sir William said it might be concluded that the transmutation of metals was not after all so absurd a theory.

MILLIONAIRE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 26.—Eliza Gaddis, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a multi-millionaire, died at his home in this city today. While eating he was seized with an attack of heart failure and died before the doctors who were summoned could reach him. He was 57 years old. He was one of the directors of the North Jersey Street Railway Company who were indicted in connection with the death of nine school children at the Clifton street grade crossing last spring.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

Newborn, N. C., Nov. 27.—Lottie Lancaster, 12 years old, accidentally discharged a loaded shotgun today killing her five-year-old sister and probably fatally wounding her 10-year-old sister.

Brandon, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Herbert McGivney, aged 19, the son of David McGivney, of Malone, was accidentally killed today at the residence of Alfred Stevens. McGivney had been asleep on a couch, and as he arose knocked over a loaded gun. The charge exploded and struck McGivney in the neck, killing him instantly.

POISON KILLS TWO.

Headache Powders Supposed to Have
Caused Death of Two Women.

New York, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Mary Cosick and Mrs. Julia Ward, who boarded with Mrs. Cosick, died here today under circumstances indicating death from some poison, the nature of which has not been determined. The women had complained of severe headaches during the day and took a headache powder procured from a nearby drugist, soon after becoming violently ill and dying in three hours. It is thought that the powders may have affected their hearts.

MONEY MARKET STRINGENT.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 26.—It was announced today that the San Juan office of the Vandergift Construction Company, who had entered into a three million dollar trolley scheme, had been forced to suspend operations and owing to attachments for salaries in behalf of many engineers, other employees and business creditors. The company was under \$100,000 bonds. The explanation given for the closing is the stringency in money in the United States which prevented the company from floating its bonds.

FIRE IN RUTLAND.

Rutland, Vt., Nov. 26.—One of the most disastrous fires which have occurred in this vicinity in many years tonight destroyed a large part of the business section of West Rutland, a town four miles west of this city. The loss will amount to about \$50,000. A telephone message for assistance was sent to this city and Company No. 1 of the fire department, together with a steamer, was sent to the scene of the fire, which was not under control until after 12 o'clock. The fire started about 9 o'clock in the block next to the corner of Marble and Smith's streets.

AMERICAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

New Place of Worship Formally Opened
in Berlin Yesterday.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, in behalf of Emperor William, took part today in the dedication of the new American church. William, between United States Ambassador Tower and Mrs. Tower, he followed the services attentively, occasionally participating in the responses. The address telegraphed to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Dickie, restricting that he could not be present on account of her husband's indisposition, and sent the court chamberlain to represent her. Chancellor Von Buelow was represented by Dr. Conrad. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Vas Slyke, and Prof. W. A. Brown, of New York. Dr. Dickie preached the sermon. President Roosevelt wrote to the pastor as follows: "I am glad to learn that your church is to be dedicated on Thanksgiving Day. I congratulate you on this happy result of persistent and self-denying labors of yourself and your assistants, and wish you many happy days of enjoyment of the sanctuary you have thus secured."

SCANDALS IN HIGH LIFE.

A Chapter of the Doings of Pretty
Princesses at European Courts.

Rome, Nov. 26.—Count Despa, who lives at Sorì, near Genoa, where the Princess Alice of Schoenburg-Waldenburg was married, has been accused of having seduced the Princess. The Princess is now in Rome, and the accusation brought against Princess Alice Bourbon, who reserves all judicial prosecution to herself.

The relatives of the Princess living at Rome, including Princess Brancaccio, nee Field, of New York, gave the following explanation: "Four months ago the Princess, after asking a separation from her husband, left him. Going to Rome on a visit to her mother, her name is known, she decided to remain incognito, and took her mother's maiden name, who is the wife of Count Emilio, the man with whom the Princess is said to have been away. Prince Count Despa, a brother of Prince Delfio, a brother of the countess, and who has been mentioned as having reported the alleged escapade of the Princess to her husband, has never been of Rome, where he is employed by Prince Fabrizio. The husband of Princess Alice's sister."

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Genoa, Italy, correspondent of the Liberal, says the Princess Alice of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, wife of Prince Victor Frederick of Schoenburg-Waldenburg and a daughter of Don Carlos, who is living on the coast of Italy, about nine miles from Genoa, is deeply chagrined at the false reports of her elopement.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—Fireman William Greve was killed and several other firemen were injured while fighting a fire which destroyed the five-story brick block of Smith, Myers, Schmeier & Co., manufacturers of cigar box machines here today. Of the injured two are possibly hurt. The men were on the ground floor when it gave way with them.

ZANGWILL MARRIED.

Well-Known Author Wedded in London
to Miss Ayrton.

London, Nov. 26.—Israel Zangwill, the author, and Miss Edith A. Ayrton, daughter of W. E. Ayrton, president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, were married quietly today at a registry office in the east end of London. A number of distinguished novelists and theatrical people were present.

PREPARING FOR LYNCHING.

Party Citizens Chase Murderer, While
Second Got Ready to Receive Him.

Fairmount, Ind., Nov. 26.—James P. Payne, town marshal, was shot and killed on the street this evening by Harry Hooper, whom he had under arrest as a suspect for a burglary committed last night. Hooper also fired twice at Lonzo Thomas, who had started to assist the dying marshal as he lay on the street, but both shots missed. Hooper, after killing the marshal, moved slowly down the street, holding back the crowd with his revolver, and reaching the edge of the town, started toward Van Buren. Stores were closed, and armed business men pressed all available vehicles into service and started in pursuit of Hooper. Others have been ordered for a lynching should Hooper be brought back.

THE CEDRIC ARRIVES.

Vessel Reported Sunk in Mid-Ocean
Reaches New York Safely.

New York, Nov. 26.—The big White Star steamship Cedric, which, according to an English rumor, had been sunk in mid-ocean, arrived at her pier tonight. Her voyage was uneventful and without accident. The officers and passengers were astounded when informed of the reported collision with the steamship Titanic. Capt. Peck declared that not only the Cedric, but the Titanic, but that it would be quite impossible for the Cedric to sink owing to the many water-tight compartments into which she is divided. The Cedric received a very enthusiastic welcome when she docked. The steamship is the largest in the world, left Liverpool on November 18, and had a pleasant passage of seven days, six hours and thirty-one minutes' duration. The ship and company were warmly greeted by the Cedric branch 1,487 passengers, of whom 292 were in the first cabin.

THE GLOW OF HEALTH.

When the blood is rich and pure there is a healthy glow to the complexion which speaks of the vigor and vitality of the system. There is no more certain way for pale, weak people to attain the glow of health than by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

G. H. MUMFORD'S EXTRA DRY WAS THE CHAMPAGNE SELECTED AND USED EXCLUSIVELY AT THE CITY ZENS' BALL.

DIED.

HITT—On the 25th inst., at the Jubilee Hospital, Christopher G. Hitt, a native of Britain, London, England, in his 28th year.

Notice of funeral later.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

In great variety at Stewart's Granite
and Marble Works.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Street

WE HAVE THEM

Dainty Christmas Cards and Calendars, Dolls, Toys and Fancy Goods suitable for Christmas Presents. Call and see them.

Edward's Bazaar,

57 Yates St.

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Security is the first consideration in making an investment; profitable investment the second. Safe investment ensures success and independence, while speculation means failure.

United Cities Realty Corporation

Dividend-paying stock, will advance 2 per cent on December 1. The rate is today \$108, or 8 per cent of the par value.

A prospectus will be sent you and a monthly periodical on receipt of name and address to the company's offices, 92 Government street.

CONTRACTORS

Chen Deb and Chen Fann, Duncan's Station, Contractors for all kinds of Chinese labor.

The Duncan's Grocery Store

\$25.00 REWARD

The above reward will be paid to any person giving information which will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who broke into the pleasant bungalow at Beacon Hill Park on the night of the 25th instant and stole six pheasants therefrom.

G. H. BARNARD,
Chairman Park Committee.

PALMISTRY

John Foster, the clairvoyant and palmist, holds the key to the enigma of your life; her prophetic revelations make plain your pathway, and by the aid of her strange power she will look down the mysterious vista of your future and tell you what to do and what to avoid, and will tell you the manner in which to overcome your present troubles. Valuable advice concerning all matters of business, mining, law, sickness, divorce, love, marriage and all domestic relations, revealing the separated and securing marriage with your own choice.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. No. 60 Fort street.

Westside
VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

BOYS' OVERCOATS
at half price
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Although Friday and Saturday are always busy days in our Boys' Clothing Department, we like to have something out of the ordinary to place before our friends. We have succeeded splendidly in our arrangements for this week. These are the special lines for the day:

Boys' Reefer Overcoats
Boys' Heavy English Frieze and Beaver Overcoats, stylishly cut and well finished, in sizes 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Boys' Reefer Overcoats
Boys' Stylish Reefer Overcoats, made in Fine Beaver and Box Cloth, plaid lined, with wide storm collars, in sizes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Special To Clear \$1.95

Special To Clear \$2.95

Sole Agts. For Knit-to-fit Underwear

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

NORTHWESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

BUYERS OF
Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.

LOCATION OF WORKS
CROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up capital \$700,000
Best \$300,000
Aggregate resources exceeding \$750,000
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Bank has 104 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and also where including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:
ATLIN, GREENWOOD, NANAIMO, VANCOUVER, ATLIN, CHANBROOK, KAMLOOPS, NELSON, VICTORIA, DAWSON, LADYSMITH, N. WESTMINSTER, WHITE HORSE, FERNIE.

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Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

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Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.

VICTORIA BRANCH.
GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Let Us Wire You

If you desire to install a system of Electric Lighting, Bells, Burglar Alarms, or Telephones, permit us to estimate. We have a fine line of supplies and can quote satisfactory prices for high grade work and material.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 49, Taking Effect Thursday Oct. 29.

Northbound Leave.	Daily.	Southbound Arrive.	Northbound Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. Arrive.	Southbound Arrive.
	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Victoria	9:00	12:00	Victoria	3:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	8:40
Duncan	11:00	10:02	Duncan	5:00	9:00
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:05	4:00
Nanaimo					

The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The speech from the Throne is commendably brief, but it makes evident that the reconstruction of the province's finances is to be the main business of the legislature. The issue of treasury warrants is we take it parallel to the case of a business man whose banker requires him to cover an overdraft with a note. Banks cannot do any financing upon overdrafts, but they can upon negotiable paper. Negotiable paper is a banking asset, an overdraft is not. So far the matter is quite simple. But while negotiable paper is a banking asset, it is not like a government bond a permanent investment. It does not go into the investor's hands at all. A bond never comes due. Theoretically it does, practically it does not. When it terminates it is, as a rule, converted, that is paid by the issue of another bond. The money represented in a bond has really become fixed capital when it is subscribed by an investor. The money represented by a note is and remains fluid capital. The note comes due and must be provided for either by a sale of assets or out of a surplus of income. Hence a long term bond is favored by investors as a more stable investment than a short time bond, while a short term note is more favored by bankers as possessing more mobility than a long term note. The difficulty of floating bonds at present is not confined to British Columbia. Great Britain's enormous unproductive expenditure on the Transvaal war is now reflected in the low price of consols as well as in the unpopularity of colonial loans. Great Britain herself made higher demands upon the investor than he cared to meet at the price at which she had been accustomed to borrow money. The effect of war upon commerce is so serious that actual warfare between nations in a commercial civilization is not lightly to be thought of. War creates a false commerce in which the capital and labor employed are both totally destroyed. The effects are not felt till afterwards because the false commerce created by war deceives people as to the actual economic phenomena taking place. It is after the stimulant of huge expenditures is removed that the fact of their unproductive character is disclosed and the damage becomes apparent. The true inwardness of the financial position of this province is that money required for the maintenance and development of British Columbia, money for which we are quite able and willing to pay, is not available because it has been spent in the devastation of South Africa. We are not dealing, of course, with the justification for this war, simply with the economic effect of war in general illustrated by this one in particular. British Columbia merely participates in a general condition. There is nothing diminished in her credit unless an increasing revenue and a very marked growth of productive activity are circumstances likely to diminish credit. Past governments may have been extravagant. But the present government was elected upon a platform of strict economy, in fact both parties are so committed. Lack of responsibility, however, for conditions which have arisen does not alter those conditions. It is evident that the real difficulty arises not out of the method necessary to finance the province, but out of the consequences which that method involves. It involves either a surplus of revenue over expenditure, or a sale of assets, in order to meet recurrent obligations. A surplus can be obtained either by increasing revenue or reducing expenditure, or by both methods operating at once. Both of these things present a difficult and delicate problem in British Columbia where expenses of government are very heavy, and where the province is limited to the raising of revenue by means which are sometimes oppressive and always unpopular. Still needs must under a certain coachman, and we have every confidence that the government, facing the questions raised fairly and squarely, will not only place the province in a sound and healthy financial position, but will meet with the general support of the people in any measures necessary to be taken.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The report issued at the annual meeting of the Centre Star Gold Mining Company, referred to in a Toronto despatch in our issue of yesterday, is worth something more than passing comment to British Columbians. According to the statements given the ore sales during the year amounted to 38,387 tons, averaging \$10.58, smelter's gross value. The net profits in excess of all expenses, amounted to \$228,358.93, which sum covers the indebtedness of the company and leaves the very respectable surplus of \$88,157.12 in the treasury. This is a very extraordinary, as well as satisfactory, statement of affairs, and to say that it is most gratifying to British Columbians and most complimentary to the excellence of the Centre Star Gold Mining Company's management, is putting the case very mildly. We use the word "extraordinary" advisedly, be-

cause if one were to credit half the blue-ruin talk about the condition of mining in this province which is frequently indulged in by persons who ought to know very much better, such a showing would never have been expected from any mine within our borders, at any rate at the present time. Yet this is no isolated instance of the prosperous condition of at least a section of our mining industry. The satisfactory dividend declared by the Granby Consolidated Mining Company only preceded the Centre Star's report by some twenty-four hours; and to come nearer to Victoria, the Tye Copper Company's operations are being attended with a degree of success which is attracting the most favorable comment and interest, both at home and abroad. It is well, in the midst of our complacency over these very pleasant tidings, to pause and ask from what cause or causes the success of these great companies arises, and also to enquire into the reason of the wail of the calamity-howler, who, like the poor, is always with us. And, so enquiring, to what shall we find the success of one and the failure of the other attributable? To lack of ore? Not at all. To capricious Dame Fortune? Not a bit of it; there is no more luck in modern mining than in any other business. And of ore we know beyond all peradventure that British Columbia is a veritable treasure-house. But it is in such a shape as a general rule that it cannot be readily picked up by the soft hand of avaricious indulgence, nor is its acquisition a matter of such facility and celerity as to commend it to the operations of the "get-rich-quick" men. And it is largely to these latter gentry, who have time and again had their fingers badly scorched, that we owe many an evil word, many a malicious newspaper campaign, directed against the mineral resources of the richest province in the Dominion of Canada. Then, again, there is that large and unfortunate class who, acting in all good faith and having more or less ready money, gaily enter upon the complicated business of modern mine operating without possessing the most rudimentary knowledge of a subject, the intricacies of which raise it to the dignity of a science, and without even sufficient business horse-sense to adequately equip a third-rate corner grocery in a backwoods village. Not to the ignorant enthusiasm of such as these will the jealous mountains un-luck their rock-bound treasure; so the poor, disappointed folk, having sunk all their money and got no returns, lift up their voices in a wail of lamentation, and declare that "British Columbia mines are no good." But let us turn to the brighter side of the shield, and examine the operations of those companies who are offered by men who know their business—the hardest business in the world, yet the one which yields the richest returns to its master craftsmen. These men are in no hurry, yet neither do they waste time. They know their work, and they know that, in mining as in all other occupations, there is no royal road to wealth. They know—that the general public usually forgets—that a good claim is not a mine, and that an assay certificate is not a dividend. They know by heart and provide for every one of the thousand channels of expenditure through which money—enough money, but not too much money—must be passed before the ore can be extracted in paying quantities, treated and marketed. And they know what that ore must be worth to give them their expenses back and a reasonable profit on the time, money and labor expended. And to put the matter in a nutshell, they see to it that \$10 ore does not cost them \$10.50 to get hold of it. Which last is another little point which is often overlooked by the good public, as well as by the amateur mine operator—until the inevitable smash comes. And, after a more or less period of patient and skillful effort, these companies have their reward in the success which permits of such gratifying returns as we have been able to publish in the last few days. And men call it "luck." Rubbish! It is the natural and inevitable result of scientific knowledge, skilled industry and plain business management applied in the development of the resources of a vastly rich country. The lesson conveyed by the operations of these three great companies—who are by no means alone in this province—is writ clear and large, so that all who run may read. They have answered most plainly the question as to whether British Columbia's mines can be worked at a profit. They also show most plainly how that profitable working must be accomplished.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

We have not time today to go into the public accounts in detail. There is just one point which we wish to emphasize in connection with them. It is that the annual revenue of British Columbia is increasing steadily at the rate of \$200,000 a year, and that, apart from capital expenditure, the outgoings are increasing in nothing like the same proportion. British Columbia could, if it chose, increase its bonded indebtedness by a very large sum every year and remain in no worse a position than before. As we have shown elsewhere the difficulty lies in getting the money, not in decreased ability to pay the interest upon it. The difficulty is in the money market, not the province. In last year's expenditure we find that probably a round million has been expended on capital account. That is it has not been spent, but invested in the Westminster bridge and in roads and trails. If a private company built the Westminster bridge we should not call the money it expended an outgoing of the province any more than we should call it an unproductive expenditure. If private individuals built our roads and had the right to charge tolls upon them, it would make a vast difference in the accounts of the province, but it would be a system of construction directly impoverishing to the people just the same. We also notice an item in the expenditure of \$373,215.10 for discount and commission on the last loan. That represents the difference between the face value of our bonds and the price at which they were sold. It is a sum of money calculated by investors as part of the interest they receive. But it is paid by

the province in this year once and for all, that is, it is charged against the province in one year although it is spread over a number of years. Of course there is no other way of charging it, but, in estimating the meaning of the accounts it is obvious that the peculiar nature of this payment must be considered. From the accounts as a whole, from a summary glance at them, it is evident that the financial position of the province is perfectly sound in essentials, and that while we must cut our coat according to our cloth, there is plenty of cloth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

REMINISCENCES.

Sir,—In an article published on Tuesday under the heading of "A Shaghailed Pilot," Capt. Johnson mentions that a big German, Capt. Moss, was captain of the Pacific, and was notorious for dodging the Victoria pilots. I think he has made a mistake in the name, as the only steamship captain that I can recollect that was guilty of such unseamanlike conduct was, as Johnson says, a big German, who was Scholl, who was in charge of the Gussie Telfair, the Prince Alfred, and later the ill-fated Pacific, and I believe was succeeded by Jeff Skovet who was captain when she was lost. In regard to Johnson's account of how he nearly ran down the pilot cutter, I can explain that, and show how it was Scholl thought that he nearly ran the pilot down. Myself and Capt. Scholl were cruising for the Prince Alfred in the cutter W. A. G. Young, off Sooke, blowing hard from the southwest. We got a sight of the smoke just before dark, and knowing the steamer was overdue, also knowing the captain's tricks, we determined to lay for him, so double reefed the sails, ran out into the fallow, then lowered the sails and signal lamp, and ran before the wind toward Race Rocks, keeping as near ahead of the steamer as we could judge, as there was no lights up. When the ship came abreast of us, we saw her lights, and she gave the word and up went the sails and signal lamp. I then sheered the cutter so that the steamer ran close past us, and hailed if a pilot was wanted, and then the lookout said "he is before us." As he informed me afterward, for answer I was politely told to go to hell, and in a few minutes up went her masthead light. In such a manner, and in such a manner, I meant by tell me to go to hell, and demanding an apology, he was very severe on me as to the danger I had incurred in going so near a steamer on a dark night and in such a manner, I explained to him that I had played on him to speak him, criticizing his poor lookout, and warning him if he was caught again without lights he would be liable to a court-martial. He became very abusive, and things looked lively for awhile for a scolding match, for I was on the war-path, and he was a notorious bull, and like most bulls, an arrogant creature, but with the grace to apologize to me for the insult, and a request to adjourn to the captain's room and smile, which we did, and peace was restored.

Some time after this a candidate for a pilot's license, Mr. F. Revelly, was passenger from San Francisco on the Prince Alfred, and during the captain's weakness regarding pilots and lights, he determined to watch him, so one night about midnight as the ship was nearing Race Rocks, he went on deck and overhauled, and there was no light shown, and he called to a friend as witness, a Mr. McLean, a store-keeper of Fort Street, and took him first to one side of the ship and then to the other, and found both side-lights alight, but covered over with gunny sacks, so that the slightest light was visible; the mast-head light lowered down on deck, also covered up. The next day Revelly informed me of this, and I called on them, then agent for the Marine and Fisheries Department, and he took charge of the case, and Scholl was summoned up before Judge Elliott, who fined him \$250, which he had to pay himself, the owner, Messrs. Rosenfeld and Berningham, refusing to pay one cent of the fine, but gave him a good tongue-lashing on his arrival at San Francisco, which effectively cured him of his underhand methods, for I never heard of him or any other steamship captain doing the trick afterwards.

Sir,—Wishing to return from Ganex Harbor last Saturday, I waited at the wharf till dark for the boat to arrive, but she failed to put in an appearance. I was told she might come on Sunday, I went at that time waiting for her, as I was anxious to get to Victoria. I waited till nearly 4 o'clock, when a friend said he would ride to Fulford Harbor and send a telephone message for me. It was a twenty-minute ride, and there I was. Luckily, just as he was about to start, the boat came in. On arriving at Sidney I found the train had left 20 minutes before my arrival, so that had to wait there all night. The cause of these delays appeared to have been owing to the engine of the V. S. & T. R. having run off the turntable at Victoria on Saturday morning, and they had no other engine, so no train left that day. On Sunday the train left an hour later than her usual time, consequently the Ironquols left Sidney with mail for the various islands an hour later than usual. One would think that the case that the train would have waited the extra hour for the arrival of the boat with mail and passengers, as the delay was caused by the Ironquols, but not a bit of it. They appear to have been only anxious to get back to Victoria as early as possible, without any thought of the convenience of passengers. Such a service is a disgrace to any modern company.


A DISGUSTED PASSENGER.

Life's greatest tragedies are wrought among the middle aged women of the land—among that class which is doomed to hard and incessant toil, with little of recreation and even less of luxury. Literally thousands of such mothers have no sustaining power save their religion and the sublime spirit of self-sacrifice which prompts them to tell on the hope that their children may grow into lives of usefulness and respectability. We are not to wonder that now and then a fainting mother, finding naught but disappointment in her children, seeks rest in oblivion. The surprise is rather that so few break down and so many struggle on.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Spain, having ceased to be a world-wide empire, is beginning to know domestic happiness. This year she has a surplus of \$60,000,000 which was unheard of before Uncle Sam relieved her of Cuba and the Philippines. It is little wonder that the people of Spain have lost all interest in the army and navy, to the great disgust of Silveira, the leader of the Conservatives, who has been driven from public life in consequence.—Montreal Free Press.

Father Grose, S. J., has published two interesting articles in the St. James's and Maria Launch on "The most important systems of religions at the end of the nineteenth century." He gives us therein neat and minute statistics of the different religions of the world. According to these statistics we find: The total number of Christians in Asia is 28,636,913, in Africa, 8,329,849, in Australia and Oceania, 4,367,962, in America 123,507,849, in Europe, 375,755,551, and in the world, 516,071,341. Jews, 11,037,000; Mohammedans, 202,018,240; Brahmins or Hindoos, 216,166,000; Old Indian religions, 12,113,756; Buddhists, 129,275,000; adherents of Confucius and ancestor worshippers, 225,000,000; Taoists, 32,000,000; Shintoists, 17,000,000; Fetish worshippers and Pagans, 144,000,000; Old Indian religions, 12,113,756; Out of the total population of the world, 1,539,000,000 (according to Y. Raschke), 35.7 per cent are Christians, 13.1 per cent Mohammedans, 7 per cent Jews, that is to say, 702,020,000 are monotheists, against 775,000,000 who are polytheists. I. e., "nearly half the population of the world believes in one God."—London Tablet.

British reserve and hauteur are perhaps not so observable today as in the past, but they are still sufficiently pronounced to tell



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No imitation can bear the 'Dartling'.
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against Great Britain's foreign, and even her colonial trade, as the British special commissioner himself observes. Mr. Birch-croft's report indeed only confirms in the particulars it covers what has been known to all careful observers for some time past. His charge of lack of adaptability covers not only the instances he mentions, but many other things besides, such as lack of technical education and the refusal of the British merchant to make himself a linguist. Protection will rather be inclined to accentuate these defects than cure them.—Montreal Witness.

A NATIONAL TIMBER POLICY.

November Canadian Magazine.
This time factor is of the greatest importance, for any consideration of the forest problem. The long interval of years that must elapse before a young forest crop can become of commercial value offers to but a limited number any inducement to allow the hands to rot away for that purpose. It can hardly be expected that one generation will forego the profits that it may derive from the soil in order that those who may possess a hundred years hence may be able to reap a larger profit. Though this is true with regard to the individual owner, it should not be so with the nation as a whole. It should be the aim of those who administer the affairs of the country to give the word and up went the sails and signal lamp. I then sheered the cutter so that the steamer ran close past us, and hailed if a pilot was wanted, and then the lookout said "he is before us." As he informed me afterward, for answer I was politely told to go to hell, and in a few minutes up went her masthead light. In such a manner, and in such a manner, I meant by tell me to go to hell, and demanding an apology, he was very severe on me as to the danger I had incurred in going so near a steamer on a dark night and in such a manner, I explained to him that I had played on him to speak him, criticizing his poor lookout, and warning him if he was caught again without lights he would be liable to a court-martial. He became very abusive, and things looked lively for awhile for a scolding match, for I was on the war-path, and he was a notorious bull, and like most bulls, an arrogant creature, but with the grace to apologize to me for the insult, and a request to adjourn to the captain's room and smile, which we did, and peace was restored.

A department which has, in the four years of its existence, stimulated a keenness of observation and a consequent love for nature that is clearly shown by the interest with which the "Science of Nature" is read by St. Nicholas readers from all over the world; and by the intelligent questions which the Nature-and-Science Editor is constantly receiving from young readers. These correspondents ask about things in nature-study that they do not understand, and also write about the things they think will interest other young folk. A few of the most interesting of these letters are printed each month, although the department in each number is mainly devoted to special articles and pictures appropriate to the current month or season.

The Century for 1904 promises a wealth of reading and pictures that surpass even the high standard achieved during 1903. Perhaps the most notable of all the strong features of the volume will be Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington," told in the form of an autobiography. It will be a charming and unique piece of historical work, written as if it were done by General Washington himself, sitting down in Mt. Vernon in his old age and recording, solely for his own eye, the story of his youthful life.

JOURNEY'S END.

When the long day's tramp is over, when the journey's done,
I shall dip down from some hill-top at the going down of the sun,
And turn in at the open door, and lay down staff and load,
And wash my face in the heat of day, and white dust of the road.
There shall I hear the restless wind go wandering to and fro,
That sings the old wayfarer song—the tune that the stars know.
Soft shall I lie and well content, and I shall ask no more.
Than to draw and watch the folk turn in at the open door.

To hail the folk I used to know, that trudged with me in the dust,
That warmed their hands at the same fire, and ate of the same crust,
To know then safe from the cold wind and the dreary rain,
Turn in a little, wake a little, and so to sleep again.

MEN AND THINGS.

The farms of the United States cover 31,000,000 acres and employ nearly 10,500,000 people.

Eskimo dogs have been driven 45 miles over the ice in five hours. A picked team of dogs once traveled six miles in 28 minutes.

A man who goes to see a girl twice a week and takes her to entertainments, occasionally is legally engaged to her, according to a recent court decision in the United States.

There are now 717 college Young Men's Christian Association, including 15 numbers the city associations. There have enlisted 1,000 new men for foreign missions in the last year.

Ten years ago cents were little used in California and the South and were practically unknown in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona, but today they circulate everywhere for the benefit of the slot machines.

A physician says that nausea has its seat in the brain and not in the stomach, and that relief may be obtained by cooling the base of the brain. He claims to have tested.

A LINGERING COUGH

The cough that holds on in spite of all remedies needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cold that causes the cough.

How? Scott's Emulsion. Why Scott's Emulsion? Because it stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes.

When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

We'll send you a sample free of request. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.



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ed this often and thoroughly in the case of sick headache.
The Chinese government has presented an article for embodiment in its treaty with the United States providing that the United States consul at Shanghai shall suppress any newspaper within his jurisdiction publishing offensive matter.
The area of land which will be covered by the St. Louis exposition occupies 3240 acres—a strip about two miles long by one mile wide, requiring 35 miles of fencing to inclose it. Already 26 miles of roadway have been constructed within the grounds.

The United States government has issued 250,000 gold dollars commemorative of the St. Louis exposition, half bearing the head of Jefferson and half the head of McKinley. They are sold at \$3 each by the treasurer of the exposition and by the leading banks.

RISIBILITIES.

On board one of the Fourth pleasure steamers, which have to be built with exceedingly light draught in order to get over the frequent shallows of the river, the tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotsman, "I reckon, skipper, that you think nothing of steaming across a meadow when there has been a heavy fall of dew?"
"That's so," replied the captain, "though occasionally we have to see a man ahead with a waterer!" can't!"—Men and Women London.

Parson—Of course you are not afraid to die, Brother Jones. Your good wife, who went before, will meet you at the pearly gates, you know.
Sister Mary—And a peach of a time I'll have explaining to her all I've done for the last ten years!—Judge.

"What would become of you, hubby, if you lost me?"
"I should go crazy, dear."
"Would you marry again?"
"Oh, no! I shouldn't be so crazy as that!"—Philadelphia Blatter.

Mr. Chumley—By the way, dear, I met a fellow today—
Mrs. Chumley—Yes, I know.
Mr. Chumley—Elly? How did you know?
Mrs. Chumley—I snuffed it on your breath.—Philadelphia Press.

Fond Parent—I understand the faculty are very much pleased with your work. Dropped Junior—Yes, they earned my sophomore year.—Trine-ton Tiger.

G. H. MUMF'S EXTRA DRY WAS THE CHAMPAGNE SELECTED FOR USE EXCLUSIVELY AT THE CITIZENS' BALL.

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Mens' Suits, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16 and \$18.
Mens' Overcoats, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14.
Mens' Trousers, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5.

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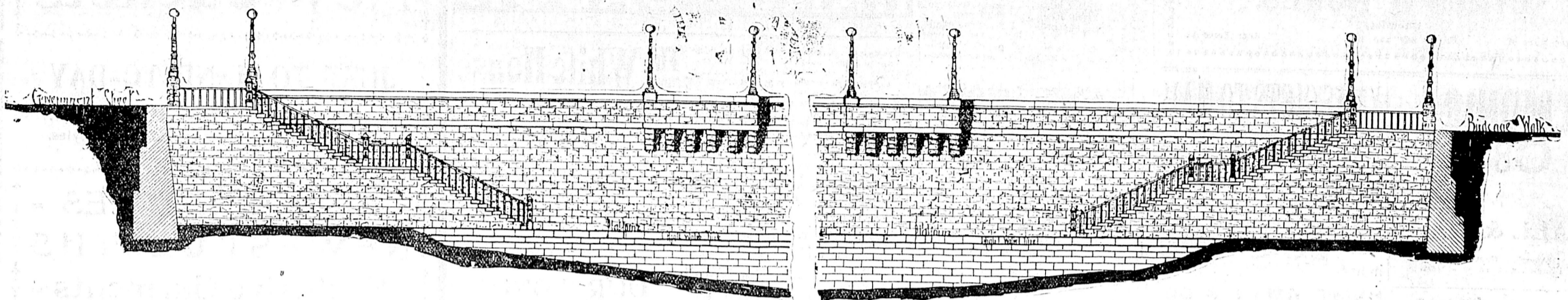
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REFUTATION OF MR. SORBY'S ASSERTION REGARDING THE JAMES BAY WALL.

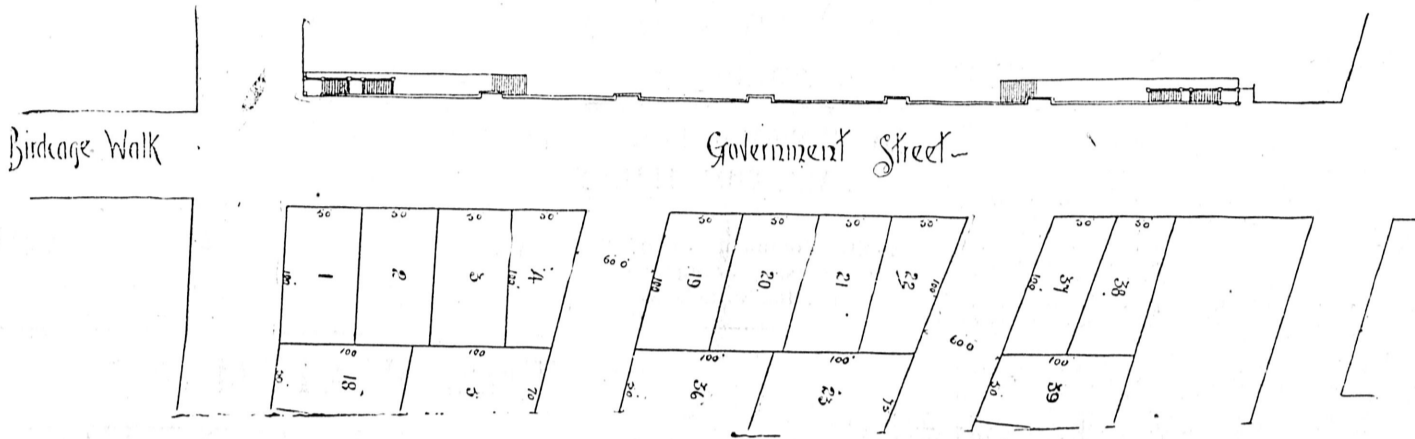
Permanent Roadway across James Bay
from Government Street to Birdcage Walk



Part Elevation of Retaining Wall & Platforms

In the reproduction of the above cut, which appeared in The Times recently, the uppermost of the dark lines, at the foot of the wall, was deliberately thickened so as to give it an entirely different meaning to what it has in the original. A comparison of the two cuts will disclose the artistic work of the draughtsman.

Ground Plan of Retaining Wall as Published in the "Colonist" Dec. 9, 1900, Showing Exact Length of "Platforms"



THE JAMES BAY RETAINING WALL

Lack of space during the past few days prevented the Colonist from reproducing the sketches of the retaining wall at James Bay which were published in December, 1900, at the time the enterprise was first mooted. The public can now judge for themselves as to the correctness of Mr. Sorby's contention that a platform was shown throughout the entire length of the wall. Following also is an extract from a description of the wall written by C. H. Topp, the city engineer, which accompanied the drawings when they were submitted to the council, and appeared in the Colonist immediately above the cut which seems to trouble the architect for the Five Sisters' block.

"The stone stairways, 9 feet wide, with iron newels and railings, are provided at the Government street and Birdcage Walk ends of wall for easy access to the water front, the spandrills of said stairways forming solid abutments to the wall at either end. PLATFORM, 100 FEET LONG BY 16 FEET WIDE, extend from the lower landings of these stairs, said platforms will terminate in stairs to ordinary low water level, so that easy access can be had from the water front of wall to the higher levels at all states of the tide."

THE MAKING OF A MINING ENGINEER.

Furnaces Glow and Grinding Mills Rumble in Massachusetts City to Train Men for Work in Rocky Mountains—Technical School Undergraduates Now Obtain a Practical Knowledge of Mining Processes.

Boston, Nov. 17, 1903.—The geography of this planet, hardly it has proved, in its rough and ready fashion, to those who have dug fortunes out of its hidden stores of metals and minerals, was not in any way laid out for the special accommodation of such young men as wish to study the theory and science of mining engineering. The valuable elements to be mined are scattered haphazard over wide, desolate regions, while the centres of population, and, correspondingly, the centres of education, cluster together without reference to the structure of the earth under them. In other words, the young and aspiring engineer who wants to place himself in actual contact with real mines finds himself often at a distance from his theory and science—and vice versa.

The modern department of mining engineering at a big up-to-date technical school in the East—where we have mining science but practically no mining worth talking about—presents therefore some queer incongruities. Here in Boston at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the instructor who has in charge the mining engineering courses approaches you, your preconceived idea of what professors of science should look like retreats in disorder. He has the prescribed white hair, the indispensable expression of thought, the even, methodical voice; but his hands indicate the continual handling of heavy tools and grimy things generally; and though he takes his seat in a patent revolving office chair, before a very business like desk, he still retains his complete uniform of practical but unacademic blue overalls.

The three "R's" of every kind of engineering whatever—in other words, the preliminary base from which to study it—must comprise chemistry, physics and mathematics. As the professor in the unprofessional blue overalls would tell

a half concealing atmosphere of dust from the rock crushers.

In this big room there are many young men in scorched shirts with their sleeves rolled up and with very dirty hands and faces. By the expression on their countenances as they peer into the glowing furnaces, watching the evolution of tiny bits of the earth's crust under high temperatures, you may guess that whatever they are doing is at least interesting. There are in fact more machines at work and more things going on in this room than at many a real mine. In one place, ore rich in Mexican silver are being ground up in miniature amalgamating pans in which quicksilver captures and holds the precious metal after the mere earth and dross have been ground and sifted away. In another machine—technically spoken of as a "jig"—small copper-bearing pebbles are being separated from other pebbles bearing nothing in particular, by a curious "jigging" up and down in small tanks of water. In still another place gold quartz is being crushed to fine powder under heavy stamps and the fine gold gathered on a quicksilver plate, or if it fails to deposit there, finally caught on a broad rubber belt over which streams of water play constantly to wash away the accompanying mud and leave the clean and bright metal.

If your visit happens to occur at the right time, you may be fortunate enough to see the refining processes carried out to the end. There will be a reverberating furnace going full tilt, roasting metals at a frightful temperature, and burning away their impurities. You will see copper melted and remelted until it is almost pure, and then cast into thin plates for the final process of electric refinement. The plates of impure copper are placed side by side with thinner ones of pure metal in a tank of chemicals in solution. An electric current is then made to go down through the impure plates, through the liquid in the tank, and out again by way of the thinner sheets. The result has never to this day been entirely explained, but however it may be brought about, the electric current transfers the copper, atom by atom, from the impure plates, to the thin sheets, making them grow mysteriously thicker and thicker, and leaving behind but a skeleton of black impurities, which are themselves, how-

ever, rich in other metals of value.

In other words the process starts with copper almost pure, but not quite, and ends with chemically pure copper—very valuable for electrical purposes—and with a fine residue of silver and maybe gold, both of which, when made into coin of the realm, become enviable possessions.

Then there is the blast furnace where the previous ores are put in at the top along with the accompanying "fluxes" and fuel, the metals they contain running out at the bottom in a molten stream into iron pots into which, after cooling, they appear stratified—the lead at the bottom, the iron next, the slag on top—precisely like that dangerous and striped cordial that comes after the coffee, in a little slender glass. And while these processes are going on in a comparatively large way, the individual student learns also to "assay"—that is by the analysis of minute specimens of ore and the measurement of the quantity of each metal they contain, to find out the nature of the deposit from which they were taken, its value, and how best to deal with it in bulk. That is the pedagogic purpose of the little test furnaces.

So much for the actual practice of handling ores as they come out of the earth. As for actual practice in getting them out in the first place, that is a harder thing to attain, for, as has been said, real mines are very scarce in Massachusetts. However, chalk, slate, pudding stone, remains of glacial action are everywhere plentiful. In some ways, too, New England has the most interesting geological history imaginable, and the general structure of the earth can be learned as well from one material as from another. And so the Institute's solution of its mining engineering problem, with no real mines to draw upon for object lessons has evolved its regular "field days" when parties of students, accompanied by an instructor, may be met out over the hills and far away about the Hub, studying the capricious and trend of New England's stratification, discovering the outcroppings of various ledges on the New England hillsides, and tracing their rise and fall through railway cuts and on river banks.

Most of this work, however, goes on in the summer school during the long vacation, and extends sometimes

much further than New England. At this time parties are made up for longer journeys, which consist usually in tours through a group of important and interesting mines. On arriving at a point of observation one student is given the task of making a complete study of its pumping system; another considers the ventilating; a third the stratification of the surrounding country; and so on. Last year the entire squad found itself out under the Atlantic Ocean, one and a half miles from the shore line, when it was visiting the new coal districts in Nova Scotia where the beds are tunneled clear out under the sea, and the Institute's young engineers have often been a mile into the earth in Pennsylvania. To them also—and this perhaps the most aesthetic side of mining engineering—the beautiful petrifications of ferns that grew ages and ages ago are almost as familiar as the modern flower.

Finally, and in connection with all this other work, both at home and in the field, comes the rather stiff problem of thrashing out the whole mass of information and experience from beginning to end, so thoroughly as finally to reduce it to the form of a written thesis. When that and all the accompanying work is done the student is supposed, not indeed yet a completely trained man, but in time to be able adequately to fill the position of assayer, to make intelligent reports on mines, and to know enough to decide on the best methods of working them; in a word he is a mining engineer and no longer a student. Nor should he become the kind of mining engineer of whom they used to tell a famous story out West touching the experience of a young eastern college graduate who had a dialogue with a rough-and-ready western mine owner.

"But that isn't gold," said the graduate, looking at a precious sample of ore, "that's iron pyrites."

"You don't say," said the mine owner, suppressing an obstinate smile. "Well, don't give it away to those fellows at Washington, for I've been selling it right along to them as gold!"

In the future we can hardly expect such good stories as this one on the student of mining engineering, for although the mines and the mining colleges are unfortunately so very far apart, the two extremities of the profession—the science and the practice—have been brought very neatly and securely together.

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Private Bills Notice. The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the seventh day of December, 1903.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 17th day of December, 1903. Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 24th day of December, 1903.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1903. THORNTON FELL, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

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